

VIRGINIA METHOD INSPIRES VISITOR

Miss Richman Praises Practical Work in State Schools.

DISCUSSES LACK OF EFFICIENCY

New York School Worker Blames Educational System and Trades Unionism—Will Try to Have Virginia Plans Introduced in Her State.

Deeply affected by what she had just seen and heard of what Virginia is doing toward the education of her boys and girls for real life, Miss Julia Richman, one of New York City's foremost educators, declared last night at the Educational Conference that she will take back to the metropolis more than she brought to Virginia. She was talking home, she said, to find out why the children of her own state were not getting the advantages given to those of this Commonwealth.

In some future year, she said, she might return to Richmond and tell the teachers of Virginia that there was not so much to be learned from New York as in 1910, because it had put into effect the suggestions she had brought back from this State. Miss Richmond said that were it not too late, she would change the title of her address from "The Cause of American School Efficiency" to "The Causes of Virginia Efficiency."

Young Folks Talk. The inspiration for these remarks, which fired the minds of her hearers, and caused T. O. Sandy, chief of the boys' demonstration work, and Miss Eliza Agnew, head of the girls' domestic science clubs, to smile with pride, was the testimony given by four boys and four girls who have learned at the schools of Virginia to mix efficiency with brains, and who told, each in his own way, of the results.

This feature, unique in the history of education in this State, was received with boundless enthusiasm. The boys are members of corn clubs, organized in the schools. E. W. Gordon, of Baskerville, Mecklenburg county, told how he had raised ninety-five bushels of corn this year on his one acre of land. This was nearly double the yield of the year before on the same ground, and the acre had netted him \$34. He liked Richmond pretty well, but he talked of the time when he had been in the real show place, Albert Stone, of Campbell county, talked along the same vein. James King Gray, of the Davis Corn Club, of Loudoun county, told how the movement had awakened the county, even though, he was ashamed to say, he had raised only sixty-seven bushels on his acre, the small yield being due to drought.

Child's Fine Work. George B. West, of Louisa, 13 years old, had raised ninety-five bushels. He said the boys in his school had stopped talking of playing and were talking of raising.

Miss Agnew introduced her girls. Miss Della Williamson, of Driver's High School, Nansemond county, talked of the necessity for learning house-keeping and domestic science. Helen Hughes, of Burkeville, read the paper of her sister, Miss Hallie Hughes, on tomato-growing by girls, a subject which was also talked by Miss Crewes, of Catawba School, in Halifax county. Miss Natalie Terry, of News Ferry, presented the last paper, with many practical suggestions.

Adding to the showing made by young folks, the children's orchestra of the Henric High School, under the direction of the musical program for the entire meeting. The diminutive musicians with their violins delighted the audience with high-toned selections. "At the Mill" and "Mrs. Florence Hequemburg" and Miss Thurston played a violin at the beginning of the session.

President George W. Zachary, of the School Trustees' Association, under whose auspices last night's session of the conference was held, presided.

Lack of Efficiency. After her complimentary remarks regarding Virginia, Miss Richman tackled her subject—American semi-efficiency. Upon receiving the letter Secretary of Education, she said, she had determined to observe the instances of lack of efficiency in the following: twenty-four hours. They were four in number, the offenses of carelessness and thoughtlessness and lack of efficiency coming from people who were well paid to do a high grade of work in their respective callings.

A high-grade, high-grade, high-grade repair house, a dressmaker, a plumber and a house servant. Each of these had committed an inexcusable blunder, and yet were well paid to do what they were told to do.

As to the causes, Miss Richman held there were two—the schools and trades unionism. Unions she regarded as an absolute necessity in the regulation of hours and the fixing of minimum wages. A student of the law, but labor unions, she said, made a great mistake, and the employers make a mistake, and not providing for the minimum scale has been established for a bonus for those who will do more work and better work than their fellows. A student of the law, she said, she had seen the result of the minimum scale for all workers, but the labor unions, she said, in the position of putting a premium on semi-efficiency, if not on inefficiency, and puts a discount on the ambition to do better work.

Modern Burden. As to the schools, Miss Richman asserted that the modern teacher pays too much attention to teaching a course of study and too little to teaching the child, and that the modern teacher, nor the children, and said that a humane society is needed to protect the modern efficient teacher from the burdens of modern education.

She has been teaching, she said, for thirty-eight years, and that time has seen the rise and fall of many plans which were to result in a heaven for teachers. "There was manual training—give us that, and the millennium would come. We can train the child's eye and hand and his brain."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

DREXEL MOUNTS 9,970 FEET IN SKY

In Bleriot Monoplane He Climbs to New Altitude Record.

HIS FIGURES ARE OFFICIAL

For 15 Minutes He Remains at Extreme Height Trying to Force Machine Further Above Earth, Then Descends With Sickening Rapidity.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 23.—J. Armstrong Drexel broke all aeroplane altitude records here to-day when he climbed above this city until his Bleriot monoplane was unable to make further progress in the rarefied atmosphere. The ink in the needle of his barograph ran out at 9,970 feet, which was accepted as a new world's record to-night by Clifford B. Harmon, chairman of the national council of the Associated Aero Clubs of America, and King Duffy, secretary of that body. The instrument is the same one which Ralph Johnstone carried when he made the former record of 9,714 feet at Belmont Park on October 31. It was brought to this city to-day under seal by Mr. Duffy in order that the record made would be official.

His Swift Descent. Mr. Drexel left the aviation field at Point Breeze, in the extreme southern part of this city, at 3:25 o'clock. He landed at Orléans, about twenty miles north of the spot where he had started, at 4:46. In his climb he had traveled at least thirty miles to the northward, for when he started to descend, after trying for fifteen minutes to force the machine higher, he glided down for a distance which he estimated to-night at about six miles. So swiftly did the monoplane descend that the aviator was nauseated. However, he reached an open field and brought his machine to the ground without injury. He at once notified the officials at the aviation field of his landing.

Clifford Harmon and Grahame White at once left for Orléans in an automobile and brought the aviator and the barograph still under seal, to this city.

Mr. Drexel announced to-night that he is going to fly the machine back to the aviation field to-morrow morning.

He was greatly disappointed when he found that the barograph had failed to record an even 10,000 feet. "The air was so light it was impossible to make the machine ascend another foot," he said, "the engine would not carry it further, and I was at the extreme altitude for more than fifteen minutes jumping the machine in an effort to secure a greater height."

Mr. Drexel said that while it was very cold, he did not suffer like he had done when he made his previous record of 6,750 feet at Lanark, Scotland, and 8,370 feet at Belmont Park, because he was more warmly clad.

Speck in the Sky. In less than five minutes after Drexel began his flight, the monoplane was only a speck in the heavy sky. Drexel made circle after circle until it almost made one dizzy to watch the fast disappearing craft. When the monoplane finally disappeared from view on the northern horizon, the crowd and the crowd was at fever pitch, and for more than an hour, the one topic was Drexel. Finally, when the word reached the track that the daring aviator had landed safely at Orléans, twenty miles to the north, a mighty shout went up from the anxious crowd and later when it was announced that a new world's altitude record had probably been made, the cheering was renewed with more vigor.

ENRAGED MAN RUNS AMUCK

Kills One, Wounds Others and Barred Himself in Building. New Castle, Col., November 23.—William Griffith, a saloon keeper, enraged at a conviction for assault, ran amuck on the streets here this evening, shot and killed one man and badly wounded two others. He is now barred in a room in the Back block and shooting through the window at every one who approaches.

William Davis, a bystander, is dead, with a bullet in his brain. City Marshal Remick was wounded in the abdomen. Philip Carver, a policeman, was shot in the neck and will die.

Growth was convicted in the District Court at Glenwood Springs yesterday on a charge of assault, the complaint being filed by T. Sample. Pending an appeal, Griffith was released on bond. He returned to Newcastle and Sample was the first person he saw after light, fired from the window. He immediately opened fire on Sample, who fled, with Griffith in pursuit. Marshal Remick rushed to the scene and shot and was shot down, after which Griffith fired into a crowd of spectators. He then fled to his room. Griffith was summoned from Glenwood and hurried to the scene with a posse.

FLEET MUTINIES

Ships Said to Have Fled on Brazilian Capital. London, November 23.—Reports have been received by business houses here that part of the Brazilian fleet has mutinied. A private dispatch received at Barrow to-night says that the crews of Brazilian warships mutinied and fled from the capital. The dispatch gave no further details.

According to a later private telegram from Rio Janeiro all business has been suspended there and the situation is critical. Negotiations between officers ashore and mutinous warships have not yet been concluded. The Brazilian legion here has received a dispatch that the outbreak was not of a political nature. According to this dispatch the crew of a Dreadnought lying in the harbor mutinied against the officers. The government has taken necessary measures to restore order.

ROLAND GARROS FLIES OVER RICHMOND AS SPECIAL HONOR TO PRESIDENT TAFT

Passed Above City Hall While Parade Was Leaving Mansion.

SIMON SWEEPS DOWN TO BROAD

Turned Back When He Figured That Jefferson Hotel Was Municipal Building—Seven Big Flights Make Aviation Meet Great Success—Fly at 11 A. M. To-Day.

To-Day's Program at Fair Grounds

11 A. M.—Simon, in an exhibition flight with his Bleriot monoplane.
11:15 A. M.—Frisbie, in an exhibition flight with his Rochester biplane.
11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.—Garros, Simon, Barrier and Hamilton in a duration contest, weather permitting.
12:30 P. M.—Hamilton, in an exhibition flight in his 110-horsepower racer. The nature of the exhibition will depend upon atmospheric conditions.
P. M.—Hamilton, in his 110-horsepower racing biplane against Joe Seymour, in his 120-horsepower Van Dusen racer. Distance, five miles.

OTHER EXHIBITION FLIGHTS AND CONTESTS.

Should be found that Mr. Hamilton's machine is too fast to negotiate the sharp turns of the Fair Grounds one-mile track, a special two-mile course will be laid out for him, while Seymour sticks to the one-mile course. The race will then be ten laps of the mile track for the winner and the other.

More than fulfilling all their promises and surpassing every expectation, the International Aviators, Incorporated, gave seven flights at the State Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, and one flight in the morning, which, though coming unannounced, was the most accomplished, daring and spectacular feat ever beheld in Richmond. Roland G. Garros flew over the city in a straight line from the Fair Grounds, circled over Twenty-fifth Street, and then flew back over Broad Street to the starting point, where, after circling twice, he alighted without trouble.

Greeted by President.

Garros appeared over the City Hall just as President Taft was coming out of the Governor's mansion, and at once turned from the face of the Chief Executive, who, with bared head, was bowing to the people, and gazed above at the speck in the sky. The monoplane was a Bleriot, the same one used by the aviator in his famous Statue of Liberty flight, and it was only the second time that Garros had guided the delicate and graceful machine of the air. It remained only twenty-five minutes, flying a distance of more than fifteen miles. It was one of the few times in his history of aviation that a man had soared above a city, for of all the dangers attending aviation, this is regarded as the most dangerous feat to attempt.

At the Fair Grounds the first flight was made by Joe Seymour, the 120-horsepower Van Dusen racer, at 2:15 o'clock. He went up in his Hamiltonian biplane, dazzling all by his daring, and at a height of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, he made a series of circles, when, from a height of 500 feet, he cut off his motor, and slid down the air in a graceful curve, landing safely on the earth, and then soared up again to the higher altitudes.

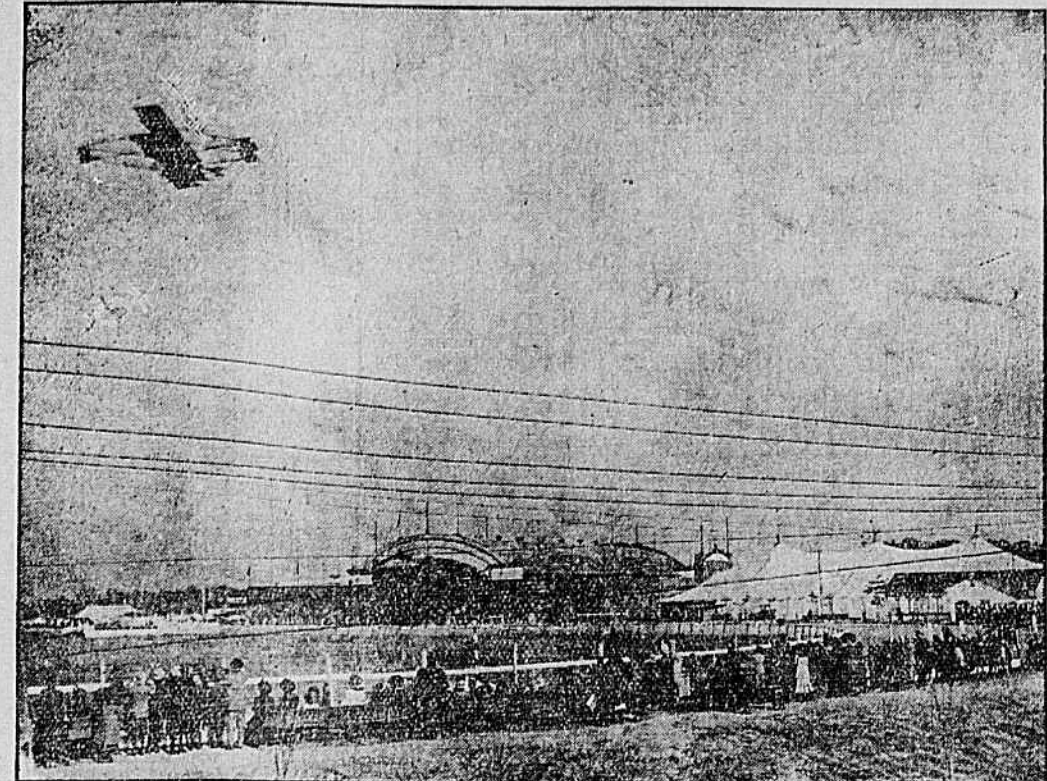
Hamilton made two flights, René Simon, of France, and Garros, of France, went up twice in their Bleriot monoplane, and the crowd went up once in a Bleriot, finishing the meet for the day.

French Team a Wonder.

Alfred J. Jones, chief secretary and secretary of the International Aviators, said that he had said he would do, and more. Even the feats of the daring Johnstone, who made a terrific climb, Denver last Thursday, were outdone. The French team—Garros, Simon, and Barrier—were comparatively unknown on this side of the Atlantic, operated their Bleriot monoplane so skillfully that when they were at a height of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the earth, the machines, with the aviators lost to sight, resembled a great hawk circling lazily above his prey. The exhibition was continued only to that given at Belmont Park, the greatest aviation meet ever held in this country, and the crowd was so large that it was the biggest ever seen. And this time the French team, who had been at Belmont Park, had eight machines in his hangar, all of which he was to use. The flights lasted almost continuously for two hours. As soon as one man came down another ascended. It was thought that Johnstone had done all that could be done. These men, especially the Frenchman, ranged thousands of feet above the level, with only a smile between them and the curious, eager crowds below.

Rene Simon, in his second flight, left the field and adjacent grounds entirely. He became lost from view, and it was not known where he was until 4:30 o'clock, when he was seen to be phoned out to the grounds that he was circling above First and Broad Streets. He was too high to be seen by the crowd, but he was seen by the trembling thousands who watched. Simon had intended to do what Garros had done—circle the city, but he mistook the Jefferson Hotel for the former, and turned back before he had gone his distance. When the monoplane came back at six miles an hour and raged down to the ground with the propellers still whirling at full force, Simon, still wearing the smile which is his most noticeable characteristic, hopped out and rubbed his hands in amazement. He questioned Garros as to his flight, and both thought that he had cruised about the City Hall. Then they were on a par. But Mr. Moisant gave orders last night that because of the danger, no other flights over the city will be permitted.

The Bleriot monoplane, of all the machines which have been flown, is the most graceful and delicately constructed. It seems hardly strong enough to bear the weight of a man. But it can do more than any biplane, climb quicker and fly faster. (Continued on Third Page.)



CRIPPEN SOUGHT TO CHEAT JUSTICE

Broke Spectacles With Intention of Ending His Own Life.

PAYS PENALTY OF MURDER O'Brien is Sentenced to Jail for His Connection With the Woodland Club.

London, November 24.—According to the Daily Express, Dr. Hawley H. Crippen on Tuesday night was restless in bed. The wardens, who became suspicious, made a search and found that he had broken his spectacles with the intention of ending his own life.

Dr. Crippen was hanged to-day in Pentonville Prison for the murder of his actress wife, Belle Elmore. The execution occurred within a few minutes of the stroke of 9 which was the time officially designated.

The condemned man presented a pitiable appearance as he was literally led throughout the short corridor from his cell to the scaffold.

There was a drop of seven feet. Death was instantaneous.

Following the execution the inquest was held by the coroner, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the sentence of the law had been duly carried out.

The proceedings were held in the prison. Dr. Wilson, an official witness of the hanging, testified that death was caused by a fracture of the vertebrae. There was no resistance or struggle on the part of the condemned man, and the whole proceedings, from the entrance of the body to the execution, until Crippen was dead, occupied only sixty seconds.

This morning, following the execution, authorities issued an official statement declaring that no confession had been made. Miss Levee denies that she had made any confession, and says that so far as she knows her client maintained his innocence to the end. What was said to the priest preceding execution cannot, of course, be known.

If Crippen confessed, as is asserted by a newly established evening paper, he made poor work of it, for the paper gives no authority for its assertions, which are credited to an anonymous friend of the physician's, who is himself quoted but briefly.

Will Start Life Anew. Southampton, England, November 23.—So far as can be learned Ethel Clare Levee did not sail on the same ship as her husband, Dr. Crippen, who was hanged at New York to-day. Although she had booked a second-class passage under the name of Miss Allen, it is thought that she may have changed her plans after they had been discovered, though it is possible that she will have been in the ship. Dr. Crippen's friends of Miss Levee say that she proposes to begin life anew under a new name and where she is not known in order to escape further notoriety.

MADE JOHN BROWN'S COFFIN

Last of Those Who Took Part in Execution is Dead.

Charlestown, Va., November 23.—The last of those who took part in the execution of John Brown died here yesterday at the age of eighty-three.

He was Louis P. Starry, the undertaker who made the coffin in which Brown's body was placed. Starry rode to the wagon with Brown from the jail to the scaffold and delivered the body afterwards at Harper's Ferry to the Virginia authorities. Mr. Starry lived here all his life.

NO MONTE CARLO FOR HOT SPRINGS

Virginia Mountaineer Rules That Games of Chance Must Go.

O'Brien is Sentenced TORREON HAS SURRENDERED

Hot Springs, Va., November 23.—To-night the Virginia mountaineer of Bath county stands vindicated. You can't put the kibosh on him, not even if you are one of those smart fellows from New York. He knows now what roulette is and has given his verdict. It is a game of unequal chances, and therefore against the laws of his State.

For the first time in his life he has heard of Monte Carlo and ruled there was no place like that around these mountains. Another new dent in his cranium. City folks will pay for a kind of "moonshine" called champagne. A bottle, a fifth of the real money he sees in a year. It is the truth: "gentlemen born" from New York have sworn to it to-day.

And so Tom O'Brien, gentleman gambler, also from New York, is having a bad night of it. He is upon the hill, the occupant of the beautiful "land club," his windows now boarded over, his gambling hall empty. After a two-day trial O'Brien was sentenced tonight to two months in jail and a \$250 fine.

All but a handful had left the courtroom when the jury, led by a little fellow named O'Brien, came in. Just at the hour the men who played the other end of the games were sitting down to eat, O'Brien was sitting down to jail in Bath county, but O'Brien has sixty days' respite, during which he will have his freedom until he goes to jail in Bath county. The jail designated is the county jail, five miles from Hot Springs, on a hill opposite the Oaks, a tea house and a gambling hall. No work is provided the occupants, and they are not in solitary confinement. Few men not neared to jail in Bath county, but O'Brien has sixty days' respite, during which he will have his freedom until he goes to jail in Bath county.

This morning O'Brien himself, sole witness for the defense, gave evidence. He testified that there was a deal of money in the game, and that he was not a gambler, but a man who was watching him, showed signs of befuddled interior. When this was most apparent, the witness admitted that roulette wheels had been run at the Woodland Club, though he professed to know little else about the establishment. But he had no responsibility, he said, for the proprietor had been in William County, present whereabouts, general appearance, etc., unknown.

Do not yourself, but this man Martin was proprietor of the club? What did he call it? asked County Prosecutor.

"Called it the Woodland Club, of course. Everybody at Hot Springs knew that he hurried said."

"And you were no way connected with it?"

"In no way whatever."

"There's where I play my two aces," said Bird. "Why have you repeatedly signed your name to the membership cards, as secretary of the organization, and slipped two cards into the witness' hand?"

GUilty OF CONSPIRACY

Leaders in Tampa Strike Convicted by Court.

Tampa, Fla., November 23.—Jose De La Campa, Britt Russell and J. F. Barlow, leaders of the cigar workers of Tampa, were found guilty of "conspiracy to prevent cigar workers from returning to work" and of "intimidating cigar workers in defiance of law and order." Sentence was not passed, as the motion was immediately made for a new trial. The case has been one of the most bitterly contested that has been tried in Tampa for years.

As a result of the finding of the jury to-night the city is unusually excited. The verdict relieves much pent-up feeling among the idle business men, who have seen the industrial structure erected through years of ceaseless effort crumbling under the devastating influence of the strike, which has continued twenty-four weeks.

BORDER OF MEXICO CLOSELY GUARDED

Troops Are Ready for Action at Moment's Notice.

Rebels Infest City and Enemies of Diaz Are Active Through-out Republic.

Eagle Pass, Texas, November 23.—Employees of the Federal telegraph lines in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz say Torreón has surrendered to the rebels, and that the Maderists now infest the city.

All arms and ammunition at that point have been confiscated, but the owners were told to call at headquarters at Lerdo and they would be paid for the guns.

An American conductor reaching Eagle Pass to-day from Torreón says he counted twenty-one bodies of Mexican soldier police and rurales in Gomez Palacio on Monday. The revolutionists carried away their dead and wounded. A high Mexican official of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz says fifty-two Mexican soldiers were killed at Gomez Palacio.

A report, declared to be unfounded, was in circulation here to-night that Francisco I. Madero had been captured this afternoon by federal troops. General Fructuoso Garcia, commanding the Mexican troops in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, denies positively that President Diaz has been killed, as were reported in a private wire to Denver. He says Diaz has the situation well in hand.

Whole Border Guarded. Douglas, Arizona, November 23.—A detachment of 300 Mexican soldiers reached Agua Prieta to-day, and went into camp outside the city. The whole borderland is guarded. The United States authorities also increased the guard on this side of the line.

A large order for rifles and high power ammunition was placed with the retail stores here to-day by Mexican authorities and promptly filled.

Troops in Readiness. Tucson, Arizona, November 23.—Brigadier-General Thomas, commanding the department of Colorado, has received orders from Washington to hold the Arizona and New Mexico troops under his command in readiness to be marched to the border to preserve neutrality, according to word received here to-day from Fort Whipple barracks.

Madero in Washington. Washington, D. C., November 23.—Gustava A. Madero, brother of the leader of the revolution in Mexico, arrived in Washington to-day. He comes as the confidential agent for the revolutionary party, but so far has not called upon the State Department.

Speaks to Negro Students.

He was joined at this point by Professor Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, emeritus professor of English at Yale University, whom he greeted warmly. Returning with his party to the waiting motor cars the President was driven to the Union Virginia University, a colored educational institution, whose granite buildings stand on the Brook Turnpike, just outside of the city. Here the President drew up between rows of colored students of the university, and of Hartsboro Memorial College for colored girls. President George Rice Hovey welcomed the President, and introduced by Governor Mann, who rode with him. President Taft said: "I am glad to see you here and to know something of your work. I understand that the purposes of this school are both as a preparatory school and as a theological institution. It appeals to me that I cannot too strongly endorse an institution

ALWAYS SMILING, PRESIDENT TAFT GREET'S PEOPLE

Makes Off-Hand Speech at Luncheon on Panama Canal.

VISITS FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD

Kept on the Go All Day and Joins Crowds in Watching Garros Fly Over Richmond. Heard by Thousands in Educational Address at City Auditorium.

That the Panama Canal is taking definite shape and making rapid progress to successful completion, was the message delivered to the American people by President William Howard Taft at a luncheon tendered him by citizens of Richmond at the Jefferson Hotel yesterday. The President, who has just returned from an inspection tour of the canal work, his fifth visit to the isthmus, declared that long before 1915 it will be possible to put battleships through the great cut, and that by that date the greatest engineering undertaking of the age will have been triumphantly completed by American genius and industry, and means, and the isthmus cut by a canal capable of carrying any vessel now constructed or projected.

Spends Busy Day. President Taft spent a busy day in Richmond yesterday. He was the guest of Governor Mann at breakfast at the Executive Mansion, saw Aviator Garros circle the Washington Monument in a whirling monoplane, was escorted through Franklin Street and Monument Avenue in a parade between cheering lines of people, reviewed the Virginia Polytechnic Institute cadets from the plaza in front of the Jefferson Davis Monument, motored to Yellow Tavern and other surrounding battlefields, spoke to the colored students of the Virginia Union University, was the guest of honor at a formal luncheon at the Jefferson Hotel, and later made an address before an audience of 5,000 people in the City Auditorium, his remarks being mainly directed to the members of the Virginia Educational Conference in support of primary and industrial education.

The breakfast at the Executive Mansion was a social affair greatly enjoyed by a limited company. It was just as the guests were coming down the steps that the cheering crowd drew attention to the circling monoplane far above the equestrian figure of Washington, around which Garros circled, while the President bareheaded waved his hand to the throngs below. After dipping slightly, continued over the flight towards Church Hill, the throbbing of his motors being plainly heard in Libby Hill Park, while in tall office buildings down town work was suspended, while all Richmond rushed to the window to see the aviator go sailing by as steadily and as evenly as an eagle.

Reviews Blackbird Cadets. Along the route of the parade, on George Street, thence out Franklin and Monument streets to the Jefferson Davis Monument, President Taft divided the officers with the cadets from Blacksburg, whose military appearance and soldierly bearing was generally commended. A high Mexican official of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, who was with the President, said that the battalion was in excellent condition, and entirely guard the President's carriage, the way being kept clear by squadrons of bicycle and mounted police.

In the President's car in the parade were President Taft's Secretary, Norton, Colonel W. Gordon McCabe and Governor William Hodges Mann, with Secret Service Agent James Sloan. In front of the President's car was a pilot car, Chief of Police Werner, Business Manager, Dabney, of the Chamber of Commerce, and Sergeant-at-Arms McKell, of the City Council. Just behind was a car containing Captain Wright, in charge of the secret service force, and Special Agents Murphy, Griffin and Wheeler. In the cars following were other of the Governor's breakfast guests and members of the reception committee.

The President's car slowed down in passing the J. E. B. Stuart, the Robert E. Lee and the Jefferson Davis monuments, each of which President Taft raised his hat in reverence. After reviewing the cadet corps in front of the Davis monument, the President held an informal levee on the steps in front of the monument. Returning with his party to the waiting motor cars the President was driven to the Union Virginia University, a colored educational institution, whose granite buildings stand on the Brook Turnpike, just outside of the city. Here the President drew up between rows of colored students of the university, and of Hartsboro Memorial College for colored girls. President George Rice Hovey welcomed the President, and introduced by Governor Mann, who rode with him. President Taft said: "I am glad to see you here and to know something of your work. I understand that the purposes of this school are both as a preparatory school and as a theological institution. It appeals to me that I cannot too strongly endorse an institution